

# The Bulletin.

Leading Editor on Every Page.

JOHN E. OBERLY, Editor.

MUNN'S the word, now.

There has not been caught up by the grand jury yet. We always said he was devilish sly.

The Mayfield (Ky.) Democrat is doing good service in the cause of the Cairo and Tennessee River railroad. Its last issue contains several able editorials on the subject.

## COE SYKES.

Among the enthusiastic and determined workers for the Cairo and Tennessee River railroad, is Col. W. J. Sykes, of Memphis, Tenn. The Colonel is a host in himself.

## INSEAR.

Poor Dave! We have hoped and hoped that his friendship for and association with Munn were innocent, but if the telegrams from Springfield are correct, Hope told a flattering tale.

## LOGAN ILL.

Senator John A. Logan is reported as lying dangerously ill at the Palmer House, in Chicago. He is suffering from acute rheumatism of the brain. It is possible that Logan has been struck by lightning!

## WOOD WITHDRAWS.

Fernando Wood, who has been mentioned occasionally as a probable candidate for the speakership of the House, has withdrawn his name and announced that he is not a candidate for the position. Four New York votes under his control will now go to Kerr. The Alabama delegation, numbering seven votes, were unanimous for Wood, but, it is now thought, will cast their strength for Randall.

## THE THIRD TERM.

The third term agitation may now cease for the present. The Chicago Tribune announces that President Grant does not intend to be a candidate for the presidency next term; that he has long contemplated a visit to Europe, which he will carry out some time soon after the close of his present term of office; that when he returns from this foreign tour broadened and matured as a statesman, and with more comprehensive views of the science of government, the people may, in 1880, recall him to the presidential office, to which course, says the Tribune, the people could have no possible objection. This proposition of the Tribune, evidently intended to placate the people and satisfy General Grant, may put a quietus on the third term business, but it is doubtful if it will.

## THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

The politicians of Iowa have begun to work up the question of the new Senatorship of that State. Senator Wright's term expires in 1877 and his successor will be elected at the approaching session of the Iowa legislature. The aspirants to the position number about half a dozen and include such well known names as those of Gen. W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, present Secretary of War; the Hon. James Harlan, of Mt. Pleasant, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and, later, United States Senator from that State; the Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa City, the "Old War Governor" of Iowa, afterwards United States Senator to fill a vacancy, and now Governor elect; the Hon. George W. McCrary, of Keokuk, now member of Congress from the First District, and the Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, formerly member of Congress from two terms from the Second District. The contest between these candidates promises to be a warm one, and may result in the defeat of all of them, in which case, the Hon. James Wilson, member of Congress from the Fifth District, is mentioned as an available compromise candidate.

## THE CAIRO AND TENNESSEE RIVER RAILROAD.

The prospects of this railroad enterprise are looking up, and it is not at all improbable that before another year rolls around, Cairo will be connected by it, with a rich portion of the Southern country. The people along the line of the road, particularly that extending from Lynville to Mayfield in Kentucky, show an active determination to complete it at an early period. Private subscriptions, some reaching to the handsome sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars, have been made, and several land owners, through whose land the line of road has been surveyed, announce their intention of grading it and putting down the crosses at their own expense, through the limits of their own land. By thus putting their shoulders to the wheel, the Kentucky farmers interested in the building of the Cairo and Tennessee River railroad, adopt a plan for completing it which not only makes them deserve success but also enables them to command it; their energy entitles them to the hearty commendation of the people in all the section of country to be benefited by the C. and T. R. railroad. The line, when completed, will connect Cairo with the finest portions of Tennessee and Alabama, and by its junction with Southern roads, ensure a continuous line from this city to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean.

## PROCTOR KNOTT ON WESTERN RIVERS.

The Vicksburg Daily Herald publishes an interesting letter from the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, to a personal friend in Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Knott writes upon the vast importance to the West and South of the improvement of Western rivers, and chief among them, the Mississippi river. He dwells upon the fact that nature has made the interests of the West and South identical, cementing them together by the vast inland sea which stretches through the center of the Mississippi valley, capable of sustaining upon its ample bosom the commerce of the entire globe, this in-

dicating the Omnipotent fiat that its outlets to the markets of the world is not, and never can be, through artificial channels, dug through beds of granite, or scaling snow-covered mountain peaks, but along the great natural thoroughfare fashioned by the Almighty hand—that of Deity Himself.

Had the people of the West and South realized these facts in their full significance twenty years ago, says Mr. Knott, there would have been no occasion for the war of secession, with all its fearful consequences; and "it but a tithe of the millions of the common treasure which have been recklessly squandered upon gigantic railroads, through howling wildernesses, over desert plains and along distant and uninhabited mountain gorges, simply to feed fat a horde of hungry monopolists, been appropriated to the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries, the despairing cry for cheaper transportation which wells up from the great grain-producing West would never have been heard; while the South, supplied with cheaper provisions, would have turned its attention more exclusively, and with better heart to the production of its great natural staple, and thus increased our exports by many, many millions of dollars."

Mr. Knott deprecates the parsimony of the government as exhibited in the smallness of its outlay for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries when compared with the heavy appropriations which have from time to time been made for the improvement of the harbors on the Atlantic coast and the Western lakes. His protest is just and well timed. The subject is one in which every one of the "busy millions who inhabit the most productive portion of the continent" has a direct interest; it is fast pressing itself on the minds of the people so forcibly that substantial results in the near future may be looked for.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Upper Mississippi river is full of ice.  
—The bishop-elect of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois will be consecrated early in this month.  
—Secretary Chandler can find no one who is willing to accept the commission-ership of Indian affairs.  
—Frederick Douglass was one of the pall-bearers at the public funeral of Vice-President Wilson in Boston.  
—State Treasurer Isaac Welsh, of Ohio, died at his home near St. Clairsville in that State on the 29th ult.  
—Robert Tyler, of Alabama, a son of President Tyler, is a candidate for clerk of the House of Representatives.  
—Horse packing in Kansas City is progressing in a very lively manner. From three hundred to a thousand head of hogs per day are killed.

—The cold weather of the past few days precipitated a battle of the coal dealers in Springfield, prices fell, and the poor people reaped the benefit of the quarrel.  
—Vice-President Wilson was only dead fifteen minutes when the doctors began to cut him up. This indecent haste of the doctors is severely denounced by the press.

—The whisky ring at New Orleans is in an uncomfortable state of expectation and is endeavoring to put its house in order, preparatory to an investigation by the government.

—James P. Slade, of Belleville, one of the trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, has resigned, and Gov. Beveridge has appointed the Hon. Willard C. Flagg to fill the vacancy.

—The telegraph was a little premature when it announced day before yesterday the death of Charles O'Connor, the eminent New York lawyer. He is recovering from his late severe illness.

—A small-pox patient in Evansville, a few nights ago, got up in her delirium, and going from house to house, rang nearly every door bell in one portion of the town. And now the door bells at that locality shine as they never shone before.

—Hon. B. A. Neale, president of the Cairo and Tennessee River railroad, notifies the directors of the road that a meeting to consider business of importance to the road will be held in Mayfield, Kentucky, on the 4th inst.

—Captain Preston Baxter, of Jackson county, died very suddenly while out hunting with a party of friends on an island below Grand Tower, last week. Captain Baxter had been a pilot on the river from his early manhood until within the last few years.

—The Memphis Avalanche: "The Austin (Texas) Statesman, of a recent number, brings out, as Democratic leaders for 1876, Sumner, Cox and John Cowdon, the first especially distinguished as a free trader, and the last as the advocate of cheap and rapid water transportation, the two securing to the people of the Mississippi valley commercial and political freedom."

—Charles Nodhoff, in the New York Herald says of Moody, the revivalist, that he "is not a fanatic, but a cool, clear-headed business man, who opens a revival meeting just as a bank officer would open a meeting of stockholders. He is not as noisy and vehement as the noted evangelists of twenty years ago, nor is he more than ordinarily emotional. His great influence is mainly owing to the simplicity of his manner and the directness and terseness of his appeals. Profoundly impressed with the importance of a change of life, he utters his convictions in a deep and earnest way which can hardly fail to be effective on the minds of his audience, and therein lies his power."

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## LIGHTNING STILL STRIKING.

Conservation and Dismay at the White House—A Plea of Innocence from Babcock.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST MUNN AND LINCOLN PRESENTED.

In Which They Are Asked to Explain Away Five Counts.

They Are Requested to Step Up and Give Bail.

The Avery Trial—More About Babcock, Etc., Etc.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25.—The White House is in a flutter over the news from St. Louis. Henderson's threat that he would show Babcock to be in the whisky ring is received by the Grant family and cabinet relatives with consternation, and the story has been started here by Babcock's friends to-day that Bristow would soon be compelled to leave the cabinet. There is no foundation in this threat. Bristow will stick, and if the evidence should be discovered against Grant himself, will prosecute him as rigorously as the balance.

Stiph squeals like a stuck pig.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following telegram was sent this afternoon by Gen. Babcock to the United States district attorney at St. Louis:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.  
Hon. D. P. Dyer, U. S. District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.  
I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before court where I can testify.

(Signed) O. E. Babcock.

General Last Munn and Lincoln indicted.

[Springfield Special Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.]

A copy of the indictment found by the U. S. grand jury at St. Louis, against D. P. Lincoln of Chicago, and O. E. Babcock of St. Louis, was received at the United States district attorney's office here to-day. The indictment is against Lincoln and Dan Munn jointly, and contains five counts, two of which are based on the frauds committed at the St. Louis distillery; two upon the alleged conspiracy that Samuel Barton paid Munn and Lincoln \$2,000 as a bribe, and the fifth charges an illegal use of revenue stamps at the Lebanon distillery. Lincoln will no doubt be arrested within a day or two, and a copy of the indictment has been sent to Chicago to secure the arrest of Munn, who is supposed to be there. It is stated, though not upon official authority, that both these men will be indicted in the U. S. court here next January.

## THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY RING.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.  
MR. R. W. Brewington, foreman of the grand jury, appeared and submitted in writing to the court, certain questions which a witness before the grand jury had refused to answer. Judge Treat ordered that the witness answer these questions, but impressed the foreman that these answers cannot be used against the witness in court or as a basis for action against him on the part of the grand jury.

The trial of Mr. Avery was then resumed.

A GATHER WHO WAS COERCED.

Win. J. Bassett was the first witness called and testified: I reside in St. Louis and have for two or three years; I held the office of U. S. gauger; I was assigned to the distilleries of Fenscher and Jonett and to the rectifying houses of Bevis & Frazer and Dyer & Day; I did improper gauging under the advice of Joyce and Everest; Joyce said the gauging at Fenscher's must be done by direction of the storekeeper, Murray; I let Mr. Murray control the matter entirely; he gave me \$3 a week for liquor received illicitly; I got that on about 60 barrels; they only ran seventeen days while I was at the distillery; at Jonett's I got the same amount of money per barrel, but more crooked was made; I. W. Bevis was storekeeper there; he said I was to report to him; the crooked we made varied—sometimes more and sometimes less; Jonett would put the money in an envelope and I handed it to Everest; Everest paid me my share of it; I don't know how much money being sent back from Bevis & Frazer's.

THEY WERE ALL IN IT.

Everest said all the officers were in the ring and I could only retain my place by doing what they wanted; I understood him to say Avery and Babcock were in it; I didn't know what office Avery held; we got notice of raids; Mr. Bevis told me once or twice about agents coming; I never talked with Fitzroy; I only talked with storekeepers at the distilleries about it; was never at Bevis & Frazer's distillery; I was in office about a year; at Fenscher's, Murray paid me every week; Murray collected and paid the money to Everest, who said he took it to Joyce.

The witness was not cross-examined.

TRACING A TELEGRAM.

John A. Donahoe, clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office, was recalled, and when a telegram which he identified as No. 812, dated Washington, December 5, 1874, addressed to Joyce and signed by O. E. Babcock. The witness said: It was sent from Washington by the A. & P. line and then transferred to our line. It was delivered here by messenger No. 20 at 5:20 p.m., Dec. 5, and received for by Mr. Sperry.

Mr. Wm. F. Sperry testified: I am a clerk at the Planters' House and was in Dec. 1874; Joyce was to a natural and there was in the habit of receiving dispatches for them; I received this telegram (the one identified by Donahoe) on Dec. 5, 1874, and this is my handwriting; I did not go to look for the time of day, as messenger boy told me that I was in the habit of delivering dispatches to McDonald and Joyce.

BARBOCK THE SPY.

The dispatch was then read as follows: WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1874. John A. Joyce, care John McDonald, St. Louis.

Cannot hear that any one has gone or is going. (Signed) O. E. Babcock. Here Gen. Henderson announced that the case for the government was closed. Judge Krum asked Gen. Henderson what he proposed doing with the second count of the indictment, to which the general replied that it need not be in the way of the defense, as it would be attended to after the case for the latter was closed.

THE DEFENSE.

After considerable quibbling between opposing attorneys, Judge Krum proceeded to address the jury for the defense, announcing that after his argument he

would introduce some evidence, but would not occupy the time of the court long. After Judge Krum's argument, the following

EVIDENCE FOR AVERY

was heard: Mr. J. W. Douglass for the defense was recalled, and testified: At the time I tried to keep the New Orleans raid a secret I had suspicions of a certain party in my office and the suspected party was afterwards changed from one room to another. It was mere suspicion and I don't want to mention him as I might do him injustice; I don't know a single thing against him; when Avery spoke to me about the New Orleans raid he said it looked as though I hadn't confidence in my chief clerk, and spoke of others having known it; I have received reports and documents through the hands of clerks, that were mailed to them, but intended for me; this was done when the parties sending didn't know the regulations of the service; it may be that officers sent reports to clerks that they wanted to reach my hands directly, and the clerks would hand them at once to me.

ALWAYS A LEAK.

Cross-examination—I changed the man I suspected in my office within two years of May last, but that is about a guess; it was on account of a bare suspicion that he might talk; I had no knowledge and have none now of his guilt; it was founded on the fact that things had got out; I did not suspect Avery one particle; there was still a leak after the change, but I didn't know where; I tried to keep things quiet myself; persons anxious for papers to reach me promptly sent them to clerks connected with Joyce and McDonald; I knew the regulations, I suppose it was against the rules of the office to send things so, as all papers for me were required to be addressed to the commander-in-chief; I don't remember that I sent documents intended for me that way, but I don't now remember.

RETESTES FROM JOYCE.

Judge Krum here arose and offered certain letters from Joyce to Avery. Gen. Henderson objected to the letters, which were handed to Judge Treat for his decision on the question.

After examining the letters the court ruled that they were admissible for three reasons: First, to show that Joyce wrote to Avery on unimportant matters and signed himself "A.," second, that he wrote in a familiar and social way; third, to show that instead of communicating or even alluding to a conspiracy or any frauds, he stoutly denied the existence of any such thing. Judge Krum then read the letters, which are as follows:

BAD EGGS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11, 1874.  
FEAR BILLY: Will you be kind enough to send me a compilation of the internal revenue laws as now in force. You folks have the books, I believe. Did you get my last letter? Seen McGurie and the Hardways. I hear they are peddling their grievances to any who will listen. Have nothing to do with them for they are bad eggs. Let me know all you know about Ford and his successors.

Yours, A.

IN A STEW.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29, 74.  
DEAR BILLY: Yours of the 10th inst. is received. Thought something was the matter, because of your long silence. I have no reason to doubt your statement that your time is much occupied in finding the hang of your new position. Do I understand you to say that Mr. Douglass has gone on leave of absence till October? Is Rogers acting commissioner. Politics is on the ball and I am in the game; you will see from the enclosed clippings from a newspaper.

Yours, A.

A MALICIOUS SLANDER.

ST. LOUIS, June 5, 1875.  
DEAR COLONEL: You have no doubt heard that I resigned on the 25th of April last, and that my resignation was accepted. After this, on the 1st of May, my wife and I started to New York, where I remained three days; then went to Boonville, my wife's home, where I came; thence to Niagara Falls, where I had never been; thence to Windsor and Detroit, where my wife has two cousins; thence to Chicago and to Iowa, to visit my uncle, where I spent ten days, and then back to St. Louis, where I arrived just a week ago today, and yet some malicious—said they had left the country, because I happened to be away when the whisky cases came on the tenth of May.

HELL BATH NO TERRORS.

Well, I'm now here, ready to face any music that anybody can play. During my service in the internal revenue department I made a large number of enemies, and in the due performance of my duties, but I challenge any man that lives to say that I ever took or paid out a cent for aiding either directly or indirectly, anyone to defraud the government. They may find some thieves and swindlers to swear to, but they can't blacken my character for the time being, but I will say to you that I am stout and confident in the right and care not for all the combined powers of hell. Will try and see you ere long. Yours very truly, John A. Joyce.

Several depositions as to Avery's good character were then offered, after which the evidence for the defense was closed. As to the second count of the indictment Judge Krum announced that at the proper time he would submit evidence and argument, more complete, showing that his client was not guilty of the charge laid in the indictment.

## EX-SUPERVISOR MUNN.

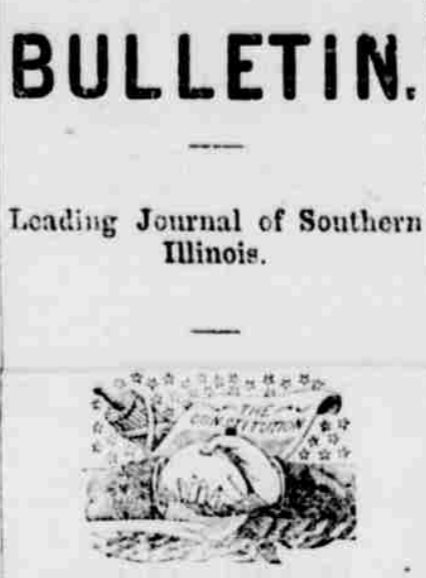
[State Journal.]

Notwithstanding the reports, alleged to come from United States officers, that ex-Supervisor Munn has been indicted at St. Louis for alleged complicity with the Whisky Ring, Chicago papers continue to deny the story. The Chicago Tribune of Sunday says:

The conflicting rumors that have periodically come from St. Louis, about the indictment and arrest of D. W. Munn, and the further knowledge that his case was considered by the late grand jury in the United States court for this district, led a Tribune reporter to attempt to gather some information about him yesterday. It was learned from authority that some strong testimony was addressed against Munn's case, but that while the evidence was of a nature to warrant the gravest suspicion, it was not quite strong enough to found an indictment on. In the words of a gentleman who was present when the testimony was heard, "It looked as though Munn must have been in it, and yet proving that that might not have come from carelessness, and you can't very well indict a man for that, you know." Another reason for not finding a true bill was that the ill deeds charged against Munn were committed in another district from the one in which the jury was sitting, and the indictment at all should be in the same district with the crime. A jurymen who heard the testimony said, "If he ought to be indicted let them do it down there; they have all the witnesses whom we had and probably some more too."

The evidence of members of the revenue service shows that it was a close thing for Munn as it was. The grand jury was kept here nearly a week after they had finished all their other business for the purpose of hearing a couple of witnesses who were expected to clinch the other evidence. The witnesses who were to come did not come, and they were compelled to adjourn without interfering with Mr. Munn's liberty.

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It believes the Radical tyranny that has for several years oppressed the South should be overthrown and the people of the Southern States permitted to control their own affairs.

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